

Eol (1915) Department.

Mr. SERIES.

G.O. No. 279 Eol

DATED 12-3-15

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Address to H. E. the Governor

Recording notes on paragraph
2 of the address presented to H. E.
the Governor by the Musalman
of North Arcot.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

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*Extract from the address to be presented to
His Excellency the Governor by the
Musalmans of North Arcot.*

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"2. We beg leave to submit that,
"as an important Musalman centre under
"your Excellency's Administration, our
"district affords in many respects practi-
"cal illustrations of what we regard the
"wholesome change that time has
"wrought in the aims and aspirations of
"our community. Our devotion to
"Arabic is symbolised in the indigenous
"and unaided colleges of which the
"*Bakhiat-us-Salehat* and the *Madrassa-e-*
"*Latifa* are two typical examples.
"These institutions teach besides *Fekha*,
"*Tafsir* and *Hadis*, Arabic literature,
"logic, metaphysics, geometry, medi-
"cine and such other medieval sciences,
"and send out from year to year men
"well versed in Islamic lore—men who,
"in their own turn, live and labour to
"disseminate learning in the different
"parts of the province. We have in-
"numerable smaller Madrasas in which
"not merely the elements of religion,
"but the reading and writing of
"Urdu and Tamil coupled with a
"modicum of arithmetic, are also taught.
"We attach great importance to indus-
"trial and technical training and have
"founded the *Ishaat-ul-Hasanat* which,
"in addition to giving its pupils a work-
"ing knowledge of the three R's,
"train them to be good artisans. The
"practical lessons we have learnt of
"adaptability to circumstances we have
"sought to embody in the *Madrassa-i-*
"*Islamiah* of Vaniyambadi, which aims
"at imparting secular side by side with
"religious education and which has now
"reached the school final standard. We
"have found by experience that no edu-
"cational institution can permanently
"flourish and fulfil its functions with the
"desired degree of efficiency, without a
"certain amount of State aid, and it is
"our fervent hope that with the gene-
"rous assistance, which we have learnt
"to associate with Your Excellency's
"administration, our schools and college
"will grow more and more and thus help
"us to attain to that position to which by
"our importance—historic, social and
"political—we are entitled in the econo-
"my of the country and the Empire.

* * * *

Collector's remarks.

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2. The Bakhiat-us-Salehat is the Arabic College of the Labbai community and the Madrasa-e-Latifa is the Arabic College attached to the Hasarath Makhan maintained by the Dakkani Muhammadans. The Labbais are a relatively well-to-do community, and their college is well maintained; the Dakkanis are poor and their Makhan is in bad repair. Visits to both these institutions are included in His Excellency's programme.

The Ishaat-ul-Hasanat is an industrial school for smith and carpenter work attached to the Bakhiat-us-Salehat; it does good work, and has a large furniture contract with local boards and other public bodies.

The Madrasa-e-Islamiah at Vaniyambadi has been raised during the past 12 years or so from the state of a primary school to that of a high school by the efforts of a few rich merchants of that town and a Muhammadan Educational Committee of which Ibrahim Quraishi Sahib (the Principal of the Madrasa), Ghulam Ahmed Sahib Kalami of Kolar and Yakub Hussan Sahib of Madras are the moving spirits. Enclosure A is an extract from a report on the working of the institution during the past two years. This institution is the first step in a very ambitious scheme for a Muhammadan College, which, it is hoped, will do much to stimulate the cause of higher education among the Muhammadans of South India, and liberal grants towards its development have been sanctioned by Government. As this is one of the institutions a visit to which is included in His Excellency's programme, a more detailed account of it will be submitted later.

ENCLOSURE A.

Copy of a brief statement of the progress which the Madrasa has made during the last two years.

Since the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim presided over our last prize distribution in October 1912, our life has been quite eventful. Our strength has increased from 280 to 415 and has been uniformly progressive but for a temporary fall during the outbreak of plague during last January. We did not disperse then as on former occasions but got ourselves inoculated and continued to work as usual. Of the 415 boys now on our rolls 74 are in the

three upper forms, 32 of them being non-musalmans. Our teaching staff has been considerably strengthened and now numbers 31 masters. Of the 20 masters teaching secular and non-language subjects, only five are not professionally qualified. Three of these are acting for our permanent assistants who are now undergoing training and may be expected to return next year. We suffer a great deal from *continual change* among the Muhammadan graduates on our staff, but we suppose we must put up with this difficulty until the community has produced a large number of graduates necessary to fill our own share in the public service and the learned professions.

Arabic, Persian and Malayalam, typewriting and short-hand, book-keeping and commercial practice have been added to the subjects under Group C taught for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public examination. Under Group A, Canarese translation and composition has been added. Instruction in *religion* continues to be given to Muhammadan pupils every day as usual, while their non-musalman brethren are occupied in learning Urdu by the direct method. Out of the seven boys presented for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public examination in 1913, for the first time, from our Madrasa, three obtained admission in the arts colleges, one in the Engineering College and one in the Government School of Commerce, Calicut. Fourteen appeared for the public examination in March last and of them four have obtained admission in the arts classes of the University, one has joined the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, while the remaining nine are undergoing a supplementary course. One of these has just obtained from the Mysore Government a scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 25 to prosecute his college course at Aligarh. One of the boys who had joined the arts college has given up his course and sought a career in the 27th Light Cavalry. These results are not brilliant, we know, but one has to remember that we are yet in our infancy and that our boys in the school final class are drawn from all grades and classes of society to whom, generally speaking, no other school is open: and more than all, we do not hold any selection examination. A sufficiency of apparatus and appliances for teaching physics, geography and English History has been provided as also some additional furniture of the approved type. Drill, football, and indigenous games continue to receive attention, though the progress on this side is considerably retarded for want of necessary facilities. The Students' Association continues to meet in sections week after week and hold discussions in Urdu, Tamil and English. The times have not been propitious to carry on the collection propaganda of the *Alforz*, but the members have been rendering social service on all possible occasions and one of them will receive to-day a prize for continuous attendance on three cholera patients at the risk of his own life.

The outbreak of war in Europe gave us an opportunity to test the self-sacrifice of which our boys are capable. As I have had occasion to remark recently, not only did they subscribe their little mite towards the relief fund but they offered their personal services, in however humble a capacity to the King Emperor. As many as a dozen students are daily engaged in studying war news and explaining the real situation to the people in out town, in the villages around, in Jalarpet and in Tiruppattur. We have made perceptible progress in respect of the *hostel scheme* formulated at our last distribution of prizes. Vast grounds extending over 34 acres have been acquired in New town, foundations have been dug, materials have been collected for the construction of the proposed hostel and a Grant-in-Aid of about Rs. 38,000 has been sanctioned, on condition that the management provide Rs. 20,000. Half of this latter amount has already been collected and we hope that before our next anniversary, not only will the remaining amount have been found, but that the hostel building itself will have made considerable progress. Another direction in which we have advanced is the financial side. Whatever our management may believe, those who are connected with the actual working of the schools in our country will admit that an income of Rs. 420 a month guaranteed by permanent endowments is certainly a feature which cannot be ignored. To Mr. Gulam Ahmed Kalami we are indebted for taking the lead by making over to our management a house in Madras which brings us a monthly rent of Rs. 40. His Highness the Nawab of Banganapalle has sanctioned for us a permanent grant of Rs. 360 a year. Our unfailing friends Malang Hyath Bateha Sahib and T. Ameenuddin Sahib have created endowments which bring us a monthly income of Rs. 200 and Rs. 150 respectively. We trust that the excellent example which these philanthropic gentlemen have thus set of their abiding solicitude for our welfare will be largely followed and that our permanent resources will expand and develop to such an extent that there will be no need to depend, as we are even now doing, on subscriptions and donations which from their very nature are precarious. Our expenses are increasing from day to day and it is necessary that our permanent resources should grow in proportion. During the year ending the 31st March 1913, we spent about Rs. 26,000 on our school as against Rs. 12,000 of the previous year. As against these, our fee income amounted only to Rs. 1,200, teaching grant, Rs. 3,810 and our income from endowments, Rs. 1,700. For the current year we have obtained a teaching grant of Rs. 6,000 but the fee income has gone down considerably. During the period under review the school was inspected thrice by the Inspector of Schools. Mr. Kershaw, whose inspection took place in January 1913, was pleased to sum up his remarks in the following terms:—

“The management is making most commendable efforts in the cause of Muhammadan

education and is worthy of all help and consideration. The inspection of the school gave me great pleasure and the enthusiasm of the management I found most exhilarating."

Mr. Hobday whose inspection took place in September 1913, was of opinion that the school fulfils a very useful function and recommended to Government liberal grant-in-aid towards our proposed extensions. Mr. Champion paid us a surprise visit in September last and expressed himself pleased with what he saw. A school is however a progressive institution whose needs grow day by day and with all the progress that has been made we feel that a good lot has yet to be done before we can claim to be in a satisfactory condition. Our accommodation is very limited and we have had to put up a temporary pandal to seat a large number of our classes. Indeed it is feared that even the construction of the "Malang Manzil" for which Government have sanctioned Rs. 17,000 and Malang Hynath Batcha Sahib has paid Rs. 15,000 will not satisfy our needs. More rooms are necessary. Our play grounds require extension. A garden has to be laid and a museum organised. Our library and laboratory also require ample improvement. These should be attended to before we can ever rest satisfied with having brought the school to anything like a sound and satisfactory condition and we look forward to the hearty and liberal support of the public as well as the Government to realise our aims and ambitions.

Secretariat Note.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

For the Islamiah secondary school at Vaniyambadi grants have been sanctioned by Government for the following purposes during the last three years :—

Year.	Amount.	Purpose.	Number and date of the Government order.
	Rs.		
1912	1,375	Purchase of science apparatus ..	No. 2, Educational, dated the 3rd January 1912.
1913	28,539	Construction of additional buildings.	No. 1024, Educational, dated the 10th November 1913.
1914	38,625	Construction of a hostel	No. 593, Educational, dated the 22nd May 1914.

The above grants were sanctioned in addition to the teaching and other grants which the Director of Public Instruction is himself competent to give under the Code.

2. In December last the Director of Public Instruction recommended a grant of Rs. 18,147 for further addition to the school buildings. The plans and estimates have been forwarded to the Public Works Department for scrutiny in the first

instance. They are still in that department. The Director has in the meanwhile proposed that, in this and certain other cases, sanction for the grant should be deferred, as the allotment under building grants provided in the budget estimates will be insufficient to pay off the building grants already sanctioned by the Government and pending payment. The Director's proposal is being dealt with separately. It is therefore not likely that the school will get any more grants for buildings for some time to come. As regards grants for library, laboratory, etc., the question of giving grants will depend on the availability of funds for that purpose and no definite promise can now be made.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—23-1-15.

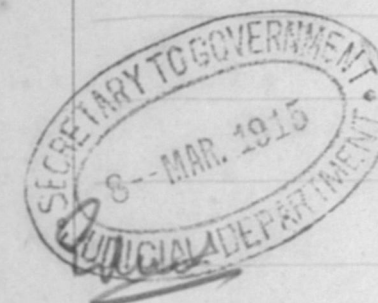
Returned with the enclosed extract from His Excellency's reply: 6

"It is with much interest that I look forward to visiting both here and at other centres in the district some of the educational institutions in which you are specially interested. In a few days, as you know, I shall have the pleasure of inspecting one of the most important of them, the Madrasa-e-Islamiah of Vaniyambadi, and of laying the foundation stone of its new hostel. I shall not therefore dwell on the present occasion upon that institution. Of the others, omitting minor Madrasas, one is an industrial school which I am glad to learn is doing useful work and the remaining two present a most interesting type which differs from the ordinary college in that you have adopted Arabic literature and learning as the principal vehicle of education, and that you seek not merely to store the mind by secular instruction but to form the character by religious teaching. The formation of character is now becoming more and more recognised as one of the main ends of education, and I suppose that there is no more potent means to that end than religious instruction. You are to be congratulated on having in great measure anticipated the movement which is now setting in in this direction.

Holding these views, I approach with special sympathy your plea that Government aid should be extended to these institutions. The Bakhiat-us-Saleh

and the Madrasa-e-Jatiffia are devoted mainly to the study of Islamic lore and partake of the nature of theological colleges. It seems advisable therefore that they should in the first place secure University recognition as institutions for the study of oriental learning. If this is secured the Government will be prepared to give their sympathetic consideration to the plea for a grant-in-aid."

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Edl Deph

No action is now called for.

The papers may be

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REAR AGAIN G.O. No. _____ DATED _____
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CURRENT No. _____

ENCLOSURES TO C. No. _____

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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